

MOHAVE COUNTY MINER.

DEVOTED TO THE MINING AND STOCK INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

VOL. III.

MINERAL PARK, A. T., SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1884.

NO. 4

MOHAVE COUNTY MINER

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY

ANSON H. SMITH & CO

—0—0—

JAMES J. HYDE, Editor.

—0—0—

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Copy, One Year, \$5.00
Six Months, \$3.00
Three Months, \$1.50
Single Copies, 15c

ADVERTISING RATES:

Legal matter in this type, \$2.50 per inch for the first insertion, and \$1.00 per inch for each subsequent insertion.
Business advertisements inserted at special rates according to time, place and space required.
Professional cards, one inch, inserted at \$10.00 per year including subscription.
Communications of a personal nature will be published at the option of the editor and charged for at the rate of ten cents per line.
The MINER will not be responsible for the opinions and views of its correspondents.

Entered at the postoffice in Mineral Park as second-class matter.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CLARK CHURCHILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Prescott, A. T.

Jess A. Ross, Ed. W. Wells

RUSH & WELLS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Prescott, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts in the Territory.

W. G. BLAKELY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
Mineral Park, A. T.

J. M. MURPHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Mineral Park, A. T.

Mining litigation and obtaining patents to mines a specialty.

J. W. STEPHENSON,
Attorney & Counselor at Law
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Mineral Park and Kingman, A. T.

E. L. BURDICK, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
Mineral Park, A. T.

E. M. SANFORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Prescott, A. T.

O. F. KUENCER,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Deputy U. S. Mineral Surveyor
MINERAL PARK, A. T.

Samuel Hamilton,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,
MINERAL PARK, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts in the Territory.

Notice of Pardons.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to Hon. F. A. Trille, Governor of Arizona, on the 1st day of December 1884, to pardon Thomas A. Lyons, convicted of the crime of assault with an attempt to commit murder, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona in and for Mohave county, on the 13th day of October 1880, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Territorial penitentiary at Yuma for twelve years.

SAMUEL HAMILTON,
Attorney at Law,
Counsel for prisoner.

NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern:—I hereby forbid any and all persons from buying any cattle, horses or milking outfit, or any other household furniture or household property belonging to me, from Carme H. Smith, as all of said property is mine.

JAMES SMITH.

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given that the Territorial and county taxes for the year 1884 are now due and payable at my office in Mineral Park, and that they will become delinquent on Monday the 8th day of December, 1884, at 6 o'clock p. m. of that day.

ROBERT STEEN,
Sheriff and ex-officio Tax Collector of Mohave county, Arizona.

By O. F. KUENCER, deputy

Notice.

Is hereby given that all debts contracted at the Enoks and H. quarters Saloon are due to the undersigned, and that unless the same are settled within one week from the date of this notice to-wit: Nov. 16th 1884, the same will be paid in the hands of an officer for collection.

J. W. YOUNG.

The Ballot Box.

Put away the ballot box,
The old thing's out of date,
And year-day it broke the heart
Of many a candidate.

Put away the walnut frame,
Which causes joy and fear,
And give politics a rest
For one good, honest year.
—Detroit Evening Journal.

Bro. Gardner on Lawyers.

There may be more truth than poetry in the following remarks made by the subtle philosopher of the Lime Kiln Club.

"Each day as I look over my paper," said the old man as the lights were turned up, "I see a case of embezzlement, wholesale robbery, breach of trust or misuse of other people's money. One day it is a cashier of a bank; the next day it is a city or county treasurer; the next it is some confidential clerk or bank president, or de treasurer of some corporation! It is an era of stealin' an' embezzlin' an' fraud. No man who has money in de hands of a friend or employe feels safe. No man who depends upon another man knows what a day may bring forth."

"What brung 'bout dis state of affairs? Who profits by it? Who aids de offenders to escape?"

There was silence throughout the hall as the President paused and looked up and down. Samuel Shiu was about to rise up and explain that he hadn't made a dollar out of it yet, and didn't expect to, when Pickles Smith hit him with the big end of a potato and Brother Gardner continued:

"I arraign de bar of de kentry an' charge de lawyers, big an' little, wid 'em de direct cause of dis reign of anarchy. Three men out of five an' honest only until dere am a chance to make a haul by bein' dishonest. One man out of three will be dishonest on all occasions whar dar am a chance to escape consequences. If dar was no law to punish dishonesty, de wouldn't find one man in twenty who'd be honest thing for principles' sake. It an de fear of consequences which keeps thousands of clerks an' cashiers an' treasurers honest."

"An' what do we lawyers say to every man who's fingers itch to make a haul? Day might as well advertise a regular rates dat dey will guarantee to clear 'em of de law fur a sartain sum. Let me steal \$75,000 in cash an' nine-tenths of de lawyers of Detroit will be eager to defend me to effect a compromise—to hush it up—to clear me of punishment. About de best legal talent in America makes a specialty of defendin' criminals. Any lawyer an looked upon as good 'nuff for Prosecutin' Attorney, whar de werry keenest talent an' reserved for defense of thieves, burglars and law-breakers."

Time after time men have stolen or embezzled, an' de lawyers have taken a sheer of de plunder to clear 'em. We've had half a dozen cases right yere widin two years, an' we am sartin to have mo'. Let me steal a ton of coal, an' up I go. Let me get my claws on \$50,000 an' I don't go up wot shucks. I may be 'rested an' toted off to jail, but inside of a week de case am settled up, an' I walk de street a hero. De lawyer return \$40,000 of de money, pocket \$30,000, an' han' me fifty as a reward for brungin' 'em a fat case."

"Suppose it war known dat obery burglar fairly convicted would receive twenty years in prison, wid no possibility of pardon, would we have one burglar whar we now have two? Who makes burglary a pavin' job? 'If a clerk who receives a five or ten year sentence, how many cases of embezzlement would you h'ar of in a year? An', who makes embezzlement a paying business? De lawyer."

"If dat Rochester bank President am sent to State Prison for twenty years, what will be de effect on odder Rochester bank presidents? But he won't be. De lawyers have gathered to his aid an' will defeat justice. 'I am 'spokin' what I believe to be de solemn truf, when I say to you dat law has become a farce, an' lawyers de middle-men between robbers an' de robbed. De question am how to break de law—not how to enforce it. It am not how to put a thief into prison, but how to keep him out. It am not how to punish dishonest officials, but how to gently squeeze out as much as dey kin restore, an' for give de remainder. Let us proceed to bizness, feelin' dat whatever crimes we commit we stan' two chances of goin' clear to one of punishment."

Manners of The Moors.

Absolutely barbaric in their habits, the 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of inhabitants—a census was never taken—cannot be said, however, to be entirely deprived of a certain kind of civilization. But this civilization is diametrically opposite to our own. After having carefully observed their habits and modes of life, I can readily understand why you could easily make a Chinaman or an Indian accept our civilization than a Moor. I will quote but a few instances in daily life. To honor a person the European arises and removes his hat; the Mussulman remains seated with his head covered. When entering a place of worship, or a house, instead of removing his hat, the Mussulman takes off his shoes, and leaves them outside the door. We consider the right side as the place of honor; the Moor the left. When inviting a friend to enter his house the Moor steps in first and lets his guest follow him. Kissing the hand is a sign of respect with us; the Moor when saluting kisses his own hand. It would not be very dignified for a European King to carry an open umbrella when in kingly attire; in Morocco the umbrella is the emblem of imperial majesty, and no one else is permitted to carry one. All this is only a matter of custom. There are many habits, however, which would never be brought to correspond with our own. I hardly need mention polygamy, the secrecy with which females are surrounded and hidden from view, nor the existing slavery, which cannot be stopped. We take our meals by daylight and sleep at night; in the month of the Rhamadan, the great religious, and I may say social, festival of the Mohammedans, they partake not of a drop of water or a morsel of food in daylight. They take their meals at night and spend the night in extravagant feasts and orgies. We undress for our night's rest; the Mohammedans sleep in his daily dress. His day of rest is Friday instead of Sunday. We write from right to left; he writes from right to left. We begin to read a book from the first page; his first page is our last. In short I believe these two civilizations have nothing in common.—Fangier Letter to Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Early Newspapers.

The first illustrated newspaper was London's Intelligencer, which came out in 1643, with a variety of woodcuts. On the 13th of November, 1655, was issued the first recognized court organ, the Oxford Gazette. The first literary paper was called Mercurius Librarius, or a Faithful Account of all Books and Pamphlets, No. 1, April 9th to 16th, 1680. The first sporting paper, was published in 1683, and called the Jockeys Intelligencer, and the first medical paper came out in 1688. The first professional comic paper, in all probability, was the Merry Mercury, or a farce of fools No. 1, November 22nd 1700. The first daily paper was the Daily Courant, published March 11, 1702. In 1778 appeared the first Sunday newspaper, called Johnson's Sunday Monitor, and the first daily evening paper was called the Star, published in the year 1788. The first newspaper in America was the Boston News Letter, issued on Monday, April 24, 1704. It was a half sheet, about 12 by 8 inches, in two pages folio, with two columns on each page. The title is in Roman letters of the size printers call "French canon," and under it, in Old English, are the words, "printed by authority." The imprint is "Boston; printed by B. Green; sold by Nicholas Boone, at his shop near the old meeting house."—Exchange.

THE VOTE.

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own ward. If he had been running for alderman he would have been rejected by his nearest neighbors.

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own city. If he had been running this year for mayor of Buffalo the votes of his fellow citizens would have declared him unworthy to fill that office.

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own county. If he had been running again for sheriff of Erie the people of that county would have expressed their preference for some other hangman.

Grover Cleveland was beaten in his own Congressional district.

Grover Cleveland narrowly escaped defeat in his own State. The people of New York have had an opportunity to study him. He has only a minority of the votes of New York; he lacks many thousands of a majority.—New York Sun.

JAMES G. BLAINE carried his own ward by the largest majority it ever gave.

He carried his own city by one of the largest majorities it ever cast. He carried his own State by the largest majority it has given for many years.

He carried his own native State, Pennsylvania, by the largest majority it has given since 1872.

His native town, West Brownville, Pa., gave a Republican majority this year, for the first time in twenty five years.

Where he is best known, JAMES G. BLAINE is most respected and beloved. Where CLEVELAND is best known he is most despised.—Atchison Champion.

Europeans in Africa.

Beginning at the Senegal, and leaving out the inhospitable coast to the north, we find the French in possession of some 600 miles of the west African coast; Great Britain 850 miles, including Niger delta and neighboring coast, which would bring her share up to about 1,300 miles; Portugal claims 800 miles; Liberia 350; and Germany, if all recent rumors turn out to be true, 750 miles. There is thus left in native hands 1,350 miles between the Senegal and the cape, or if the Niger regions be excluded over 850 miles. Of this 580 miles cover the coast between the French Gaboon territories and the Ambriz, and as it includes the Congo it is the only unoccupied stretch of importance, though even here there will be nothing left but the actual mouth of the river. It depends simply on the convenience of the existing European occupants how long the coast contiguous to their possessions remains unannexed. The coast itself is of no value, except as giving access to the interior. What each of the annexers will do with their lots, so far as the development of the resources of the country are concerned, remains to be seen. At present, statistics show that the trade of Great Britain with west Africa far exceeds that of any other nation.

Shortsight edness.

A writer in the London Times claims the cause of myopia to be the application of the eyes to near objects; in other words the poring over books and handicrafts. When the eyes are directed to a near object, they are turned in or rendered convergent, so that the axes of vision meet upon it, and this position is maintained by a muscular effort which, if continued, alters the shape of the eye in the direction of elongation. Manifestly, the alteration will be more easily effected during youth, when the tissues of the body, including those of the eye, are comparatively lax and distensible, and it will also be most easily effected among those young people whose tissues are exceptionally weak, by reason of inadequate food or of unhealthy descent or surroundings. Badly lighted schools are the great manufacturing of myopia, the bad light compelling approximation of the books or other materials of study.

SAFE AS A BUSTED.

Some months ago a Boston clothier started his son for Nashville with stock to open a retail store, and the other day a friend who knew of the circumstance met the father and inquired:

"Well, how does Jake get along?" "Shake is home again," was the reply.

"Why, I thought he was in Nashville?" "So he was."

"And I heard that he was doing a rushing business?"

"Vell, poessness rushed a leedle on der start, but finally it dropped off until it doan' pay expenses."

"And so Jake busted?"

"Vell, it amounts to der same thing, I suppose. Der fire didn't get half a start before der engines was on hand! Poor Shake! It was a crushing blow when dey found a candle in a box of shavings! He was so young you see!"—Wall St. Daily News.

A Curious Monkey Story.

A brave, active, intelligent terrier, belonging to a lady one day discovered a monkey belonging to an itinerant organ grinder seated upon a bank within the grounds, and at once made a dash towards him. The monkey, who was attired in a jacket and hat, awaited the onset with such undisturbed tranquility that the dog halted within a few feet of him to reconnoitre. Both animals took a long, steady stare at each other, but the dog was evidently recovering from his surprise, and about to make a spring for the intruder. At this critical juncture the monkey, who had remained perfectly quiet hitherto, raised his paw and gracefully saluted by lifting his hat. The effect was magical; the dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off and entered the house, refusing to leave it until he was satisfied that his polite but mysterious guest had departed. His whole demeanor showed plainly that he felt the monkey was something "uncanny," and not to be meddled with.

The Navajo Indians.

The Tombstone Record has the following in regard to the Navajos: In 1867, when the Navajos were allowed to return to their reservation, after getting an awful drubbing from Uncle Sam's boys in blue, the tribe, men, women and children, numbered but a little over 2,000 souls. A recent count makes them now 18,000 strong. In 1867 they were given 10,000 head of sheep by the government, and to-day Manolito alone owns over 10,000 head of sheep and between 200 and 800 head of horses. They formerly sold their children into slavery, and when the emancipation proclamation was issued over 1,000 of these Indian slaves were set free in this Territory alone. The government has now established schools on the reservation, and large numbers of children are taking advantage of this plan of education.

THE TWO GOATS.

Somebody hung a red bedspread on a clothes-line over at Somerville the other day and Mrs. Moriarty's goat saw it from the north just as Mrs. Finnegan's goat caught sight of it from the south. The Moriarty goat was a little the farthest from it, but he traveled the fastest, so they got there just the same instant and reeled about eight feet each, and then stood and thought over it about twenty minutes before a sudden flap of the spread decided them to try it again, and that time they got less out of it than before, but they got their head up and stuck to it till one lost a horn and the other an eye, and the Moriartys and Finnegan are now sworn foes.

The time is rapidly approaching when the people of Arizona will be called upon to meet the Mormon question, so far as its polygamous feature is concerned, and combat its pernicious progress. Already in some portions of the Territory the contest for office has resolved itself into Mormon and anti-Mormon factions and the breach can never be healed until the evil practices of the Mormon element be entirely exterminated from the Territory. In Apache country the sentiment of the Geniles is strong against the Mormons, and at times the sanguinary collision seems inevitable. The arm of the law has been raised against the Mormons, and many indictments have been found against the followers of its polygamous creed, and this fact more than all else has stayed their resentment and avoided bloodshed. The determined position taken by the courts of Arizona upon this question have struck a paralyzing blow at Utah's contribution to our population, and the untiring energy of both the United States Attorney and Marshal in pursuing and bringing to justice this class of offenders, is worthy of the highest commendation.—Tucson Citizen.

In Munich the body of a dead person is taken almost immediately to the cemetery, where a chamber is prepared for its reception. Through a row of windows almost every hour there are anxious faces peering in until the hour of burial. Each body is dressed in its best. Some are borne to the place in bridal robes, some are attired tastefully and others gaudily. It is thought that these bodies may breathe again, and every

precaution is taken to make their awakening as agreeable as possible. There are wires attached to the hands or heart, so that the least motion will strike an alarm bell. At this summons the watchmen are prepared to rush to the assistance of the person. Once or twice this bell has rung, and the watchmen arrived in time to bear away the half-conscious person.

Saxony has some very curious laws concerning servant girls. For instance, the mistress is required to allow the servant one pound of butter and one pound of coffee per month, or the equivalent in money. If the servant furnish her own bedding she receives 1½ cents extra per night for so doing. Seventy-five cents per month is allowed the servant for her washing, and she receives 5 per cent on all purchases she makes. She must give a month's notice before leaving her place, and must keep a book for recommendations, in which, upon leaving her place, her mistress is compelled to state the cause of the servant's leaving and also what is her character.

One who will recognize me when I am compelled to wear patched breeches; who will take me by the hand when I am sliding down hill instead of giving me a kick to hasten my descent; who will loan me a dollar without requiring \$20 worth of security; who will come to see me when I am sick; who will pull off his coat and fight for me when the odds are two to one; who will talk of me behind my back as he talks to my face. Such a friend is wanted by ten thousand human beings throughout this broad earth.—San Francisco News Letter.

A Boston lawyer has rooms in a building on a corner. His professional card gives the number on the main street, and if you call in the daytime you find him in a law office. His private card gives the side street number of the same building, and if you call in the evening you go up a different stairway to the identical same room, but it is now a bachelor's parlor. The furniture is specially adapted to the transformation. The desk becomes a side-board, a lounge is covered with a luxurious leopard skin, and handsome hangings are disclosed.—Boston Journal.

While a Burlington girl was singing "Fee as a Bird" to her young man a sudden noise disturbed her, and she turned around just in time to see her father chucking the young man through the window. Heropologized for his slowness to take the hint next time he met her, and explained that he thought she was only fooling.—Burlington Free Press.

According to a native Japanese paper, the picture-like old junks which have so often figured in stories and pictures of maritime life in the East are rapidly disappearing, at least as far as Japan is concerned. Shipbuilding in Japanese style is so far giving place to foreign construction that by and by there will be no such thing as a junk except in paintings.

One of the highest of the high Episcopal churches in New York compels its women members who confess having sinned, to wear next the skin a heavy brass plate, on which is a crucifix. The wearer can scarcely move without pain from the pressure of the plate, and thus do they penance.

Work is the secret of success in any business or for any man. Work makes a mine and it is the only way by which a miner can gain riches. The mine may be good enough, but without work in its development the ore deposits will never be reached.—Rocky Mountain Mining Review.

There are some persons who cannot take a joke, but Brown is not one of them. One of the boys acquainted with Brown's frequent change of abode asked him which he thought was cheaper, to move or pay rent. "I can't tell you, my dear boy," replied Brown, "I have always moved."

Lord Chesterfield, noticing a very grave and awkward couple dancing a minuet, said they looked as if they were doing it for money, and were doubtful about getting paid.

"I have a bright prospect before me," said the loafer. "You always will have," remarked Fogg. "I don't think you will ever catch up to it."

"'Twas a Jamestown man who had urgent business on his hands that wrote to his grocer as follows: 'Please send me by better two pounds of shugr, a blackin' bruen, five pounds of coffee, and some little snails. Me wife had a baby last night—also two padlocks and a monkey wrench.'"

So, you have finally made up your mind you won't have me?" he asked. "Yes, finally," she replied. "I suppose you take me for a fool for proposing to you so often." "No, sir; I don't take you for a fool. I wouldn't have you for a gift."—Detroit Free Press.

One of the most sanguinary puns of the season was perpetrated by the Boston Bulletin, as follows: "A blooded horse is, of course, a good gore." After such an effort as this, life appears much brighter.

In the island of San Domingo there is a remarkable mountain of salt, a mass of crystalline salt nearly four miles long, estimated to contain 39,337,600 tons, and said to be so clear that type can be read through a block a foot thick.

They now fill teeth with electric ity. A woman with a tooth full of electricity and an eye full of fire will be a balmy object for a man to meet on the top landing when he comes home from balancing the books at 2 a. m.

"No man," says Richter, "can wither live piously or die righteous without having a wife." It does not follow, however, that the more wives a man has the more piously he lives and the more righteous he dies.

Mrs. Malaprop says that if a baker's wife were to get a "judicious separation" from him, she could compel him to allow her "alum money."

One of the latest Parisian schemes is a tunnel between that city and Rome, to be over seventy three miles long and costing \$25,000,000.

In the Probate Court of Mohave County, Territory of Arizona.

In the matter of the estate of Jerome Burns, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Martin Burns, George A. Lange, Robert S. Seltzer, Lawrence Seltzer and Melvin Moore, having filed in this court their petition, praying that their share of the 36 head of cows belonging to the estate of said deceased, of which Martin Burns is the administrator, be distributed to them the heirs of the same has been filed by said Court for Thursday, the 4th day of December, A. D. 1884, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said Court, in Mineral Park, Mohave County, Arizona Territory; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the said petition should not be granted.

JOHN S. MACKENZIE,
Clerk.

Mineral Park, A. T., November 22d, A. D. 1884.



PIONEER SALOON,

H. WHITE,

MINERAL PARK, ARIZONA.

—THE BEST OF—

Wines, Liquors
and Cigars.

Give Me a Call.

Fort Mohave Ferry!

—

The Ferry Boat at Fort Mohave

—ON THE—

Colorado River

Is always in readiness to cross

Anything and Everybody

That comes along.

PAUL BREON.

Fort Mohave, August 22d, 1884.

ADVERTISE

ADVERTISE